The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, four weeks, 75 cents; subscribers by mail, one year, $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, entitle Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, entitle
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money always accompany the order, and in no case will any terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1871. NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

FRANCE.

An Orleanist Monarchy Imminent.

Insults Passed between the Right and Left in the Assembly.

Napoleon Told to Hold His Tongue.

The French Government Officially Recognized.

Prince Frederick William Opposed to Entering Paris.

FRANCE.

An Orleanist Monarchy Imminent.

Special to the World.]

BORDEAUX, February 19.—The conversion of the nominal republic into an Orleanist monarchy is imminent.

Frederick William Opposed to the Entry of Paris—The Withdrawal of the Paris Delegation to the Assembly Probable.

PARIS, February 16, *via* Loñdon, February 18.—The notes of the Bank of France for twenty francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for twenty-five francs are to be withdrawn.

Many members of the diplomatic corps have returned to Paris.

The German Crown Prince Frederick William is known to be opposed to the entry of the Germans into this city.

Coal is arriving plentifully, but there is no gas.

The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to the establishment of the Parisian declaration it will protest and withdraw.

Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for contributions of food made by the former city.

The French Government Officially Recognized.

BORDEAUX, February 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly yesterday, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors visited Thiers and officially recognized the Government.

The National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 18.—In the National Assembly to-day President Grevy read a letter from Thiers announcing his appointment with new ministers in the Assembly on Tuesday.

Rochefort protested against the display of military force around the Chamber.

During the discussion of the declaration of M. Keller in Committee yesterday, Generals Chanzy and Billiot declared that the defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted. The number of deputies in attendance to-day exceeds six hundred.

The Elections in Paris.

PARIS, February 19.—The official declaration of the result of the elections for Assembly was made on Friday before the Hotel deVille, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The names of Thiers, Favre, Vinoy, Cochin, Jules Simon and others were loudly received. That of Gen. Ulrich was cheered. New elections will be held in Paris on the 1st and 5th of March. The Conservatives are preparing a carefully selected list of candidates for the Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement made a speech, expressing the hope that there was an understanding among the Deputies elected to the Assembly that France should remain a republic. He was received with cries of "Long take the Republic! Down with Orleans!"

It is announced that Gambetta has been elected to represent Strasburg in the Assembly. The Palais Royal has been designated for the future residence of President Thiers, and workmen are busily engaged in putting it in order for his reception.

Opposition to Cession of Territory.

The appointment of Thiers as Chief Executive of the nation is well received in Paris, and the journals, generally, approve of the election of Grevy to the Presidency of the Assembly. Rochfort's and Pegatt's journals alone find fault with the appointments. Trochu will go to Bordeaux, resign his executive functions and take his seat in the Assembly.

Letters have been received from several deputies now at Bordeaux, declaring that they desire peace, but if the conditions are exorbitant they will do their duty. *La Presse* has received a telegram that Bismarck has communicated to Favre the German terms of peace, and Favre has laid them before his colleagues.

French newspapers everywhere repel the idea of making any cession of territory. Advices are decidedly favorable on such conditions is impossible.

Trouble Among the Orleans Princes—Prospects of Peace Brightening—Reorganization of the Military System.

La Patrie thinks the prospects of peace improving. It is said that the armistice will be prolonged to the first of March. On the terms of peace a bill will be presented in the Assembly organizing a provisional army, disbanding the present armies, and proposing a commission to inquire as to the best plan for the definite reorganization of the entire military establishment.

Le People Francoise says the pretentions put forward by the Duc D'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have created an estrangement between them and Count de Paris, the sole rightful claimant of the throne, and this may lead to the rupture of the powerful influence prevents it. The total war contribution required by the Germans from the city of Paris have been advanced by the Bank of France.

The Constitutional says commercial affairs are recovering from the effect of the recent investment of the city, and within the last few days trade has been very active.

The Government has approved a credit of three million francs for public works.

The Forced Loan—Contributions.

DIEPPE, February 18.—It is reported that at an interview on Wednesday last, Bismarck admitted to Favre that it was only allowable to exact during the armistice or for an indemnity, prior to the 28th of January. He hope, therefore, hopes that the amounts exacted from her may be refunded.

The New French Ministry.

Special to the Herald.]

BORDEAUX, February 19.—M. Thiers left to-day for Versailles. The new ministry is composed as follows: President of Council, Buffett; Minister of War, Le Flo; Public Works, De Larcy; Instruction, Simon; Commerce, Lambrecht; Minister of Affairs, Favre; Circuit; Justice, Du Foure; Marine, Jaugerry; The row for troops guarding the Assembly was insisted by Rochefort and Pyat.

The appointment of Jules Simon as Minister of Public Instruction was in consequence of his notorious infidelity. An uneasy feeling exists among the radicals, but the presence of troops preserves order.

The people of Bordeaux are generally opposed to peace on the basis of cession of territory. It is said the majority of the Ministry and Assembly are resolved upon peace on the best terms obtainable.

ENGLAND.

Lord Lyons Recognizes the Provisional Government.

LONDON, February 18.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the Foreign Department that the French Assembly, having voted almost unanimously the appointment of Thiers as chief executive, pending the decision of France upon definitive institutions, he has announced officially to Thiers the recognition of the Government by England.

A letter from Dunkirk, dated the 16th, says: On the 2d a French army corps has passed here and will continue by sea for Bordeaux.

The small pox is raging in the north of France, and is especially violent at Lille.

Disease for want of food.

LONDON, February 18.—A Lille dispatch to-day says the Prussians have made a demand for taxes assessed in the city of Sedan for the last quarter of 1870. The municipal authorities refused the terms and were obliged to contract a loan of 210,000 francs to satisfy the demands.

Earl Granville's Last Letter Urging Peace.

LONDON, February 18.—Considerable feeling is shown in diplomatic circles at the official announcement from Berlin of the refusal of the Prussian Government to receive officially the letter of Earl Granville urging peace. The letter was addressed to Lord Lofins at Berlin, a copy of which was forwarded to Odo Russel at Versailles, and bears date of January 30.

The Annexed Territory to Form a Distinct Province.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg states on semi-official authority that Bavaria asks for no territorial aggrandizement, and the intention of making the annexed French territory a distinct province of the Empire has not been abandoned.

PRUSSIA.

The Election of an Orleanist as President.

BERLIN, February 18.—The North German *Gazette* says that the election of an Orleanist to the Presidency of the Republic would imply the speedy renewal of anarchy in France, and prevent reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being sworn enemies of Germany.

Napoleon Warned Not to Interfere in Politics—Insults Bandied in the French Assembly.

BERLIN, February 19.—Napoleon has received notification not again to interfere in the affairs of a foreign country, on pain of the privilege of a prisoner, and to abstain from any interference in politics in the form of protests or proclamations. Orders have been given to watch him closely.

The proceedings of the Assembly at Bordeaux yesterday were tumultuous. The members of the Right and Left insulted each other.

BAVARIA

Close of the Bavarian War.

MUNICH, February 18.—Prince Adelbert, representing the King, closed the session of the Bavarian chest, in his speech he congratulated them on the glorious part taken by the Bavarian army in the war; promised that Bavaria would ever remain loyally attached to the German Confederation, and thanked God for Germany a firm, united and peaceful empire.

Subscriptions for French Sufferers.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, reports the following subscriptions: Total by Chamber of Commerce Committee $61,000; Produce Exchange Committee, $16,045; total by Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Committees, $82,183. Mr. Eugene S. Baldwin, Treasurer of the fund for the Mid Exchange acknowledges the receipt of $2,276, making a grand total of $84,460.

The following appeals were made yesterday: *To the Citizens of the Country.*—It is proposed that a simultaneous collection be taken up on the second Tuesday in March in the churches throughout the country for the relief of starving France. It is but sympathy with her cause but sympathy for herself. Eight millions of people at least are suffering in winter for want of food and fuel. Neighboring nations, England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are already making generous efforts to relieve their distress. We, in America, allow distance existence and manner in her ear! We know its let us show ourselves prompt to recognize the claims of a common humanity in his hunger, his cold, his houseless, friendless people. It is considered important that this collection should be a simultaneous one. Let all churches on the second Sunday in March be engaged in the good work. A common prayer for mercy by the famine stricken, a blessing to God and a common thanksgiving of sympathy and a common act of helpfulness will unite all churches and thrill heaven and earth. We appeal to the pastors of churches to make this required from the merchants of New York effectual by their personal zeal.

Contributions can be forwarded to Chas. Lanier, No. 27 Pine street, New York.

To the farmers of the country.—One-third of France has been devastated by war, and not only its harvest, but its seed wheat is consumed. A Committee of the Chamber of Commerce proposes to send out as many cargoes of seed wheat to France to be carefully distributed among the small farmers as American farmers will supply. We will find vessels if you will find wheat. Three receiving stores are open at No. 6 Pearl street, No. 38 Park place, and Nos. 39 and 32 Moore streets, and arrangements have been made for storage, lighterage, and loading free of charge. Can not noble farmers who have five or ten bushels of wheat to spare get together and load a car from their own town to send it to New York. Free railroad transportation has already been offered by some companies, and we will pay freight on any amount, one hundred bushels in any one consignment. The call is urgent and time is short. To be useful this wheat must be in France by April 15. Let there be a strong dispatch of your generous gifts of seed wheat to starving France. [Signed]

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
Chairman New York Committee.
CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

Thiers Elected President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Secretary Fish received this afternoon the following dispatch by cable: "Paris, this moment, February 18. Chosen by the National Assembly as Chief du Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Francaise, with power to choose his Council, I have this day appointed Jules Favre will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

READ, Consul General.

Paris After the Capitulation.

The London *Daily News* has the following letter from a correspondent who made his way into Paris immediately after the declaration of the armistice. He writes, on the 1st inst.;

PARIS, February 1.—Leaving St. Denis yesterday forenoon, I rode through the Prussian forposts to the neutral ground without interruption, and so on to the Porte La Chapelle. Here the gates were closed but a great crowd had collected in expectation of their presently opening. Everybody on the German side laughed at the Quixotry of my attempt to enter. The crowd was orderly, civil and very patient, too. Many people had loaves and cabbages. After waiting half an hour, an officer appeared on the wall and exclaimed, *"Il a parle de Saint."* We all made to the right, I being mounted, beating the others. The gate was opened by an officer examining passes. I rode on slowly, looking straight between my horse's ears, and somehow loosely strapped me. Once inside, I could see the country mobs of semi-drunk National Guards, and the cry went, "Down with the Prussian! Long live Gambetta!" The clamor spread, and men tried to clutch at my bridle. I thought it wisest to be bold, and turned on the first fellow who had meddled, and I exclaimed that I was an Englishman, come, if possible, to do good, and hung, and then rode on unmolested through the Boulevard Arnaud (?), where were massed several battalions of the National Guard, apparently to receive their pay; through Boulevard Magenta; and so straight on to the American Legation in the Champs Elysees.

"Paris is utterly cowed; fairly beaten"—so said the first Englishman I met; and his opinion is mine. Yet I found no signs of despair, but, with a quiet solemn, morose self-restraint, mastering the tendency to excitement. The streets were crowded, almost wholly with men in uniform. Civilians were few and far between. Of women, I saw very many and they were closed. There is no want of hardware in Paris. You may buy enough and to spare of anything, except edibles. Tea is plentiful enough, but except near the gate, I saw not a shop with bread. The shops have still nothing to show. There were confitures and preserves, jellies, etc., but solid comestibles were conspicuous by their absence. In one shop I saw several large shapes of stuff that looked like lard. When I asked what it was, I found it was horse fat. The bakers' shops were closed; the grating down before bulk-heads, the pretext "Fermeture Annuelle." One, two, three: I met six altogether in the course of my ride. Sad with an exceeding sad sadness people was the Champs Elysees, and Paris long before I reached the American Legation; self-respecting, too, in her misery and blindness. I addressed to collect in jabbering crowds. Each man went his way with chastened face and listless gait. The sight of a soldier in the ranks of the half dead enough of it. *Sacre.* They had nearly killed the Parisians with kindness. No food, no fuel, no money. When would the gates open for food? Food began to be with me a personal question. I had nearly fifty pounds of beef with me. "Pray, sir, have stowed away, for an exigency, a few slices of ham. Did ever the most practical cook write about gentlemen make such a sensation as these slices of ham. Bread I had purchased myself at the Legation, and asked permission to take the meager plateful out, and show it as a curiosity to their companions; and after that the ham was eaten at once. I was attracted by the tidings, and begged for a look at the unwonted sight. Mr. Baker, in addition to being the chase odors which horsedesh gives out in cooking; odors which I learned to appreciate at Moscow. The gentleman deserted British Embassy, where asserting my privileges as a Briton, I stabbed my horse; then by liger in the corridors of the Grand Hotel, and fight with the tailet from wounds in evil case.

The Grand Hotel is one huge hospital. Half Paris seems converted into hospitals, if one may judge by the flags. There were many of these last week until the southern bombardment began; and then when the hospitals, ambulances, corps became that the houses on the south side had to be evacuated, there was a sqeeze on this side of the water. Very touching is the sympathy for the outside world. "You have seen three English papers since September," said Dr. Gordon, our Medical Commissioner, "as I always do quiet? Is Mr. Gladstone still Prime Minister? Is the Princess Louis married?" Such are samples of the questions put to me by the Parisian bystanders as to the condition of the Prussians outside to equalize.

The day after negotiations began, Paris was assured that the investing army had retired from their direct lines, and that it was Paris which was granting terms rather than the other way. I am continually asked if the Prussians have not found all starved all through? What have they done for quarters? Whether there is not 400,000 of them in Paris, surrounding Paris? Whether they do not tremble in their boots at the prospect of a renewed siege? Whether they are not half-devoured by vermin? Whether the King still resides in Versailles; and so on. The pinch for food is worse than ever, the result of the negotiations for its supply. The Legation, Rothschilds, Hottinguer, Mallet, the reserved store of potted provisions in the Halle, are reduced to all considerable. Of the 2,000 people one who has paid the prices himself, and has the figures down in black and white without exaggeration, I have the following list of prices for a small shrivelled cabbage; 1 frank for a leek; 45 francs for a fowl; 45 francs for a rabbit; 60 francs for a cat taken for granted as cat; 25 francs for a pigeon; 22 francs for a two-pound rat; 30 francs per pound for sticklebach; 2 francs per pound for potatoes; 40 francs per pound for butter; cheese, 25 francs a pound; preserved meat, 30 francs a pound. Often flesh, is absolutely not to be procured. I was assured that if I offered $50 pounds down in English gold for a veritable beef steak I should have no claimant for the money. The last cat that changed hands for an instance fetched 36s. Those left can not now be bought for money. The bread is not bad; the difficulty is to get it. Only people at there is nothing else to do but to wait outside the baker's shop for the batches. I saw horse throughout both as I rode through Paris, and chiefly women, waiting silently in the cold. What it must have come to when the Parisians are not grumbling at long waits!

Last evening there looked in a party that had been overwhelming in military. They had eaten rat, dog, rat and mice. This seems to me a hardened, self-contradicting people, who can starve out of the pinch of the times. Far better to dine on horse, and give the price of dainty viands to put bread into the mouths of the poor suffering women and children. Yesterday neither bread nor meat was distributed in the arrondissement. The people said the money have simply had to hunger. The sins for which Paris used to be famous, at all events in the past. She has fallen, indeed, half-heartedly into morality, or it may be that other than physical distresses have led her to be cleaner and more serious. I see some drunkenness, but far less than I had looked for, among men whose stock, as to height, has run down. As decent gloom is everywhere apparent. Some assert that the gloom is much theatrical and assumed as had been the previous vivacious seeming. I don't think so.—I found no one the iron eating and hard hearted infidelity of these months evident with unwonted silence; moody as they never knew before; and as the downcast faces pass, I draw a great augury from those Parisians and Paris.

The great and beautiful feature of the siege has been the absence of crime. No murders, no robberies, not a virtue within the range of my observation. The half-lit streets are empty by 9½ o'clock. The midnight air is not tortured by the sound of revelers, although there are no police to keep order. I woke up between 12 and 1 in the night, and the silence made me for the moment think myself back at Margency. The trees on the Champs Elysees they are utterly ruined, and the others elsewhere have, I am told, shared the same fate. The scarcity of wood was terrible in these latter days. People cannot get their wood. Passage for want of wood to heat the copper. So far as I can learn, the moral effect of the bombardment on the population was terrible. After the first day of defiance the Government felt the pressure. M. Jules Simon told a friend of mine that after the bombardment of St. Denis he shortened the siege by a week. Competent authorities estimate that Paris, had she been obstinate, might have gone for another month, had the pickles and preserves, and all the odds and ends, now sold at exorbitant prices, been taken and rationed. But to what purpose?

Picture of the Ruin in France.

Mr. Capper, one of the English Commissioners for the distribution of the "War Victims' Fund," returns to the London *Town Crier* from Havre. He says:

I have just returned from a three days' tour among the villages between Metz and Brier with a brother delegate, Dr. Nicholson, of Sunderland. We found the same tale of ruin.

Most of the villages of the northwest of Metz are entirely agricultural. They were inhabited in many cases by substantial farmers, and in some cases well peasant proprietors. Their flocks were all upon the ground.

In August last their granaries were full of corn, their stables were full of horses and oxen, and a more prosperous neighborhood it would have been difficult to find.

By the end of October all their horses had been requisitioned, their cattle taken and killed, their granaries were emptied, and their seed corn had been eaten—even if the movements of contending armies had not previously destroyed their fields.

When their own stores were quite exhausted, the Prussian soldiers shared their rations with them, and in many cases they had nothing whatever beside to depend upon. Even their dairy stuff had been burned; and thus, stripped and destitute, they had to face a winter of unusual severity.

This was the state of things when our society commenced its operations, and now we have about fifty villages, the Mayors of which supply us with lists of the most necessitous of their inhabitants, to whom we supply regular rations of potatoes, flour and bacon.

If any one is afflicted with a love of military glory, let him visit the neighborhood of Metz; let him see the wasted cavities, with the stunted thousands of what were choice fruit trees; let him enter the hollow, deserted, fetid, fauna, fetor and smallpox stricken villages, and as he sees and hears the *dansons*, now lined by rows of stumps of what were once trees giving grateful shade, all notions here and there great mounds on the bleak plain—mounds under the frozen soil of which but imperfect remains of hundreds of brave men, let him think at how great a cost this glory has been purchased. Most of these mounds have no name or sign, but occasionally is to be seen a rough wooden cross, to tell you that beneath lie such and such a one of the Fatherland, who rests in God, having found a hero's death in one or the other of the great battles.

At Ste. Marie-aux-Chenes, around which raged the battle of the eighteenth of August, nearly 7,000 bodies of Germans were buried within a radius of 5 miles. Often has the ploughman to turn his share on one side, to avoid the buried skeleton, fauna, fetor, fever

...al Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

OUR Washington special says that apprehension for the safety of the *Tennessee* has about died out there, and that it is believed that she will be heard from when the *Tybee* reaches New York, where she is due on the 22d instant. Considering that the appehension has been chiefly fed from Washington, where there has been much official action as though there was good ground for it, we are heartily glad of this, and devoutly hope that present confidence may suffer no disappointment.

The prospect in Harrisburg is not as favorable to Constitutional Reform as it was. The Democrats in the legislature, almost in a body, are opposed to such action as will facilitate the assembling of a convention, and among the Republicans are those who though so professing are not really in favor of a convention, as constitutional reform would materially interfere with their vocation as legislative jobbers there. So strong is the sentiment in the Republican party in favor of reform they only secretly coalesce with the democrats, and as the result of their joint efforts Constitutional Reform is likely to be postponed for the present.

WE find a curious story, or rather theory, going the rounds of the press, relative to the medicinal virtues of the flesh of the opossum. It is said to be a panacea for depression of spirits and low fevers, and the several ailments incident to age and decrepitude. A number of instances are cited of complete restoration to health through its agency, after the failure of all other remedies. We commend this providential discovery to the immediate attention of General FRANK BLAIR, the Indiana Fifteenth Amendment destructionists, and the Democratic party generally—"after the failure of all other remedies." *Similia similibus curantur.* Why then is it impossible that a "gone coon" should be resuscitated by a dead 'possum?

WHEN denouncing the American traffic in arms and warlike munitions with the French, our German fellow-citizens have often asserted that even the American government has directly engaged in this trade. This charge was recently made by Dr. FRANCIS KAPP, in a letter from Berlin, published in the *Nation*. In the last number of the *Nation*, a correspondent replies to the charge with a firm denial. This correction is signed with the initials F. L.; no doubt, DR. FRANCIS LIEBER, himself a German, whose name gives great weight to his statements. He says:

"It is true that cases of arms, with the sign of the government factory on the cases, have been sold and shipped to France. Our government sold the arms them, as it always does, to private parties, who, in turn, sold them to the French. It was a meritorious transaction, nor was it a feigned one."

THE New York French Relief Committee (Chamber of Commerce) have issued an appeal to the Churches of the country to take up special collections in aid of the famine-stricken people of France on the second Sunday of March. The Committee also call upon the farmers for contributions of wheat. With all our heart we second these appeals. There is hardly a county in Pennsylvania whose farmers might not, by clubbing their contributions, get together a car load. The Committee will pay freight charges on all consignments of over a hundred bushels. We also respectfully suggest to our city clergy to announce from their pulpits on next Sunday the proposed collection, and the date thereof, that their congregations may be prepared to give a practical exhibit of their sympathy. There is no lack of liberality among our citizens. All that is needed is concerted and systematic action. *Pauvre France!* Clothed in sackcloth and ashes, with the grip of Famine on her throat, she should stir to their depths our fountains of pity and help. Let these things be done.

THE CARNIVAL.

To-day the long looked for Carnival at Washington begins. Preparations for the event have been in progress for many weeks. The resources of fantastic ingenuity have been taxed to the utmost to furnish grotesqueness sufficiently grotesque for the occasion. Large sums of money have been expended on costumes and decorations. Men and women have vied with each other as to who should carry off the palm for unnaturalness. It has been telegraphed over the country, as an important item of news, that all the windows in line of the proposed procession have been chartered at high rates, many of them "by persons from a distance." The legislative assemblies of Pennsylvania and New York have received invitations to be present, and the former has accepted. Grave elders of the nation will caper in disguise. Reverend law makers and law givers will prance in motley. The Capital of the Republic will be transformed into a junketing garden—the seat of government made the center of a harlequinade.

Many years ago lived a man named GEORGE WASHINGTON. Distinguished for exalted position and heroic services, he was distinguished also for modesty, dignity, simplicity and a certain austere grace. A modern humorist has summed his character thus: "He was his *forte* not to slop over." Propriety, fitness, seemliness, dwelt in all he said and did. He was not a perfect man: he had his flaws and foibles, faults and failings, in common with his fellows; but there never was a period in the history of his maturer years during which it might not be said of him that he bore without abuse

"The grand old name of gentleman."

The country honored him: the Capital of the infant nation was baptized by his name; the crucial years—inexorable destroyers of all but noblest fames—serve only to give greater splendor and luminosity to his own. Even yet the anniversary of his birth is observed with patriotic ceremonies, and down to this day unsophisticated country folk relate his story to their children and teach them to call him "the Father of his Country."

Well, the residents of the national capital (who are unappreciable in the extent and accuracy of their knowledge in all matters pertaining to good breeding and etiquette,) decided that it would be indecorous to celebrate the present ensuing anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, by reason of the coincidence of date with the commencement of Lent and the period of fasting and mortification. But they were not to be baulked of the expression of their abounding hero worship—not they. It was true they dare not violate the inhibitions of the Church. It was clear that the memory of WASHINGTON must yield to Ash-Wednesday. But there is no stress so dire that it might not be worse, and the true Washington-folk are dowered with a wonderful wit. Nor did it fail them in this emergency. On the contrary, it set itself in instant motion, burning away all hindrances—cutting for itself a clean path through all obstructions—and sundering the Gordian knot of the whole difficulty by an impassioned determination that, albeit thus debarred from celebrating the memory of WASHINGTON'S indestructible manhood, they would yet place themselves in invigorating contact with his nature, by abandoning themselves to an indiscriminate rejoicing over the completion of the new pavement with which the principal street in the city bearing his name had just been laid. By this brilliant and original maneuver they at once attested their soaring patriotism, flanked the religious season, and insured their carnival. And so there is to-day in Washington pageantry and revelry without stint.

Happy capital! honored pavement! Other cities by the score have adopted the same flooring for their highways, laying not single avenues but leagues of far-stretching streets, yet there was no carnival. Great public industries have been set in successful operation—marvels of scientific invention have been wrought, but there was no carnival. The Mont Cenis tunnel runs like a vein through the heart of the Alps—the Suez Canal has married the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea—our own uttermost East and West have been locked in an iron embrace—from Atlantic to Pacific we whirl on clouds of fire and vapor—we have curbed the lightnings and taught them to speak a human language—nay, even the city of Washington itself has witnessed the completion of her Capitol building, the emancipation of a race from centuried duress, and the supercedure of Senator SAULSBURY, but over none of those triumphs—in none of these epochal instances—did the inspiration of a carnival seize and set on fire the imagination of the people. To be sure, however, these occurrences appealed but slightly to their inner consciousness. Men must feel intensely before they can rejoice greatly. The theory of elective affinity has a basis of truth. We most admire that which we most resemble. We cast the hues of our own personality over everything, and even our conceptions of things infinite are tinged by our individual character. True it is that the memory of WASHINGTON could not make Washington folk kindle and glow; yet let us be thankful that the Nicolson pavement could. None are so wretched as those out of whom the instinct of worship has died away. People must love something, and no one can rise above the measure of his comprehension. After all, perhaps they are not to be blamed. Other heathens beside themselves have worshipped "blocks of wood and stone." Again we say, happy Washington! honored pavement!

And now what is the significance of this absurd and costly saturnalia—this mimicry of the worst follies and frailties of impulsive Rome? We understand the value of recreation: we know that in the divine economy there is a place for mirth as well as for moil—a time to dance not less than a time to work and to mourn. But this is not recreation. It renews and rejuvenates nothing. It subserves no healthy purpose, whether of relaxation or invigoration. It neither tones its votaries into tenderness, nor softens then into sweetness and grace. Physically, mentally and morally, it alike inflicts a hurt. Nor does it arise from the inspiration of patriotism; if it did there might be some excuse for it. It springs from a very fever of grossness. Granted that it will produce emotions—they can only be coarse. Admitted that it will yield pleasure, it is only the low delight born out of movements of the flesh. It contains no spiritual element; it is a type of no invisible loveliness; it holds no ennobling suggestion: it does not even possess any artistic significance. It brings no freshness; it ministers to no high necessity; it thrills no lofty nerve; it spurs nothing and satisfies nothing except the jaded senses.

And therefore we enter our word of protest. It cannot be termed a local folly, for it has drawn into its vortex representative people of both sexes from all quarters of the country; in which fact, chiefly, lies its painful import, since it proves the existence of a ghastly hollowness at the very heart of society. When a people have grown *blase*—when their emotions have lost delicacy and relish, and will respond only to the bidding of gross excitements; when the ecstasy which once rose to flowing river and waving grass, the rainbow in the sky, the jocund morn and the quiet, star crowned night—to the serenities and domesticities of home and hearth-side and chosen friends—to the simple social pleasures which brought no sting and left no clog—refuses to come except in bacchanal whirls and crowded midnight rooms, it is time we should stop and think. Artificial life, artificial expedients, artificial enjoyments; and then satiety, monotony, *ennui* and disgust. This is not an inspiring reflection. And now we ask this question. When life is no longer made sweet by fragrances proceeding from within, but is dependent upon manufactured perfumes sprinkled from without—when, in other words, a young nation is growing old in feeling, and worn out before its prime—is it not a spectacle to make thoughtful men sad? And this, how long, at such a rate of progress, will it be before we reach the point when among us there will be neither noble manhood for woman to trust, nor sacred womanhood for man to reverence and fear?

A FRENCH REPUBLIC.

To many it is far from clear what precisely is meant by the word *Conservative* so frequently used just now in the cable dispatches and the newspapers to denote the political attitude of a party in the French National Assembly. With, however, little reason, the Committee of Defense has always claimed to represent a republic as the form of rule receiving the homage of the French people, a rule recognized by the United States as the *de facto* government of France. In view of this fact a French conservative would appear to be one who favored the maintenance of the Republican principle as the foundation of its constitution. In the actual though necessarily temporary condition of affairs in France, it should seem that there is nothing to *conserve* but the Republican principle in opposition to the principle of despotism which has brought so many and frightful disasters upon the nation. Beyond the Atlantic the subject is not seen in this light. The Republic has not been recognized by any of the great powers. The establishment of a republic as the permanent government of France is regarded with dread by foreign politicians in the fear of democratic propagandism by example if not by positive efforts, while by alarge proportion of the well-to-do classes in France itself, a republic is feared as being too weak to maintain society upon its ancient foundation. They are conservatives in desiring a government able to prevent radical changes in the social state as it heretofore existed and also adroit enough by its forms and by its methods of administration to satisfy the instincts and conditions of a people ignorant and untrained in guiding and taking care of themselves. It is, however, thought by many Frenchmen that an escape from the difficulties of the situation may be found in the establishment of a republic. Though the elections have shown that the Orleanists have many friends, it seems to be generally allowed that France is not just now prepared to receive an Orleans King. The BONAPARTE dynasty may, we suppose, be at once set aside as out of the question, though it, too, has many supporters. It is admitted that large numbers of each of the monarchical parties would be willing to unite in favor of a popular government of the sort wished for by the moderate republicans. In debating the subject in the Assembly the danger is that the extremists of the party, fanatics or demogogues of the style of ROCHEFORT and FIGUERES, will succeed in making themselves the most conspicuous representatives of Republicanism, and by their violence and the ventilation of their wild theories, excite general disgust with the name. Should republicanism be so fortunate as to meet with wise and moderate advocates in the Assembly, and should the fools and enthusiasts keep themselves in the background, the deliberations of the Assembly may result in the re-establishment of a republic, as being the form of government most likely to harmonize existing parties, and best adapted to restore the prostrate fortunes of France.

A FEW weeks ago that wise censor of manners, Mr. *Punch*, threw out the suggestion that when KING WILLIAM should become Emperor of Germany he would probably assume the title of PIUS the First. It is certainly a pity that the exceedingly devout words, so often in the mouth, or rather in the proclamations and bulletins of the royal warrior, do not command more respect from the profane world. His majesty's piety, as we once informed our readers, has produced a profound impression upon the Mohammedan mind. When before referring to the subject, we cited the petition in which certain Musselman chiefs of Algiers expressed their reverence for the orthodox spirit in which the Prussian King received his victories as gifts immediately conferred upon him by the divine hand, and at the same time implored his majesty to interpose for the deliverance of the petitioners from the domination of the godless Feringees, a people without religion or faith.

It seems from the journal of a German traveler who has lately visited Turkey that the devout bulletins have been read with as much admiration by the followers of the Prophet in the East as by those in the West. The former like the latter are filled with joy that a King who rules over Christians and idolaters feels the truth that he himself is naught, while ALLAH is all. The Mohammedans of early times believed and those of to-day know that "in the shade of the scimitar paradise is revealed," and, naturally word, of devotion seem to them in perfect harmony with the conditions and accompaniments of war. Though Christians do not yet generally regard all war as inconsistent with their religion, the tendency of Christian thought and feeling is evidently in that direction. The impression commonly made even in "worldly" minds by the royal phraseology to which we refer, is perhaps an indication of the fact. Though people may have sympathized with the Germans in the struggle, as having been assailed and compelled to fight, though they may believe that thousands of truly religious soldiers have been engaged in the work of slaughter, they yet are offended by the blindness or the presumption which prompts the royal leader of the victors to claim or assume a direct divine benediction upon his labors of death and desolation. To find seeming authoritative or revealed sanction for such an assumption, recourse must be had to the Old Testament rather than the New. If charity united that a really Christian spirit dictated those devout bulletins, even charity has probably ceased to "believe all things" on learning that the royal warrior was not about to forego the gratification of a triumphal march through Paris, for the final humiliation of down-trodden France. Though we may not say that the desire for this gratification is not very natural, very human; though we may admit that the conquered people have merited such mortification, we may confidently say that the sentiments which prompt the infliction are utterly inconsistent with Christianity. The act also offends the common notions of true chivalry now everywhere prevalent among the most advanced nations. When in a less enlightened age the French under the first NAPOLEON made a triumphal march through Berlin after the battle of Jena, the people of the generation then alive, simply admired and applauded. But the world has grown in the power to appreciate nobleness and generosity, if not in these virtues themselves. Had KING WILLIAM and his Germans, in the exercise of a wise magnanimity, preferred to forego their revenge, they would have received in the admiration of mankind and in the gratitude of the French people a reward immeasurably more valuable than the paltry gratification of their pride and vanity. The example of such grand forbearance would have been of immense value to the world as a splendid exemplification of real manhood and refined civilization, and in this view alone the mistake of the King is deeply to be deplored.

DR. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church, New York, writes to President Grant announcing fresh reasons for the annexation of San Domingo. He thinks the island would be an excellent sanitarium, and the idea being occasioned by a visit to Nassau, N. P., where he found all the American residents longing for a resort on American soil in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids. More important reasons were learned from H. B. M.'s Governor Walker, at Nassau, who had been forty-one years in the West Indies. His eulogy of San Domingo was unqualified, and he hoped the United States would secure San Domingo, because our civilization and culture would redeem the society of the West Indies, the soil and production of the island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cuba, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand. An "intelligent sea captain" also pointed out to Dr. Vinton upon the chart, that, supposing the ship canal to be made through the Isthmus of Panama, the direct route from Asia to Europe *must* pass through the channels on either side of San Domingo, which accordingly must become the great entrepot between these quarters of the world. Dr. VINTON wishes his "old friend and schoolmate at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mr. Sumner," would see this matter as he does, and prays that God's blessings may prosper the President's plans in this regard, for the benefit of universal man, the good of our dear country, and the happiness of the inhabitants of the island.

THE *World* finds in Mr. Gladstone's explanation to Parliament on Friday as to the Joint High Commission confirmation for its opinion that the Commissioners have no definite authority to make a treaty, but are "to be sifters and gatherers of conclusions to be submitted to Mr. Gladstone, upon which *he* will give final orders." It thinks the English Commission is organized in this sense and remarks that "among our own Commissioners, while we have in two of them—Fish and Nelson—eminent good judgment, firmness, and patriotism, and in all of them a reasonable amount of business qualities, we have not such special learning as that possessed by Bernard and McDonald." But the venerable Justice Nelson and Secretary Fish, Judge Hoar, Minister Schenck and Senator Williams need not despair on account of their own ignorance, for does not the *World* cheeringly add? "It shall not be the fault of this journal if this special lodge be not in our safe keeping." Did ever the world know of such consummate "cheek?"

MARK TWAIN must look to his laurels. The New York *Herald* is after him with a sharp stick. Friday's issue contains what it terms "an admirable sketch" of the camp of the crew of the United States Steamship Tennessee, which arrived at Key West last October. It is a cross between MARK'S war map and the cuts in the old editions of Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress; and is certainly a success, in that it leaves everything to the imagination.

To be first wrecked, and afterwards cooped up on a desert island for months, are of themselves sufficiently calamitous circumstances; but when to such misfortunes there is superadded the most agonizing mental cruelty of the *Herald*, it fairly makes one shiver to think of. We trust no copy of this particular issue will fall into the hands of any member of the Tennessee people, for we would be guessing the retributive lengths to which his justifiable indignation might lead him.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* undertakes to give its idea of what is the public opinion in that city upon the bridge question. It says there is no doubt Judge Stanley Matthews is mistaken, if he means to say that all the people generally favor the adoption of the bridge upon the present plan. It adds:

"The Judge is correct, however, in saying that the people of Cincinnati are anxious for the erection of a bridge at this point for railroad purposes. The public desire, if we understand it, is that there should be a fair competition between the two companies between the river and railroad interests, both of which are so great that it would be contentious as to their comparative importance."

The only point of a compromise is that the bridge shall be ninety feet above low water mark, with a draw for use in extreme high water, Congress to make an appropriation for making the change, Indeed, it says that if "the question were one of seeing having a bridge ninety feet in height, with a draw, and no bridge at all, Cincinnati would vote overwhelmingly for the bridge. There is no doubt of that."

THE Philadelphia *Day* is authority for the statement that the name of General Meade is much mentioned at Washington in connection with the Democratic candidacy for the Presidency. Says that paper: "His position—as a Pennsylvanian—gives him a marked advantage; reservation of a record for the political horoscope all lay great stress upon the importance of carrying Pennsylvania in 1872. It must be conceded that General Meade would make a strong run in this State, and if his success may not be declared certain, his candidacy would render the success of any opponent, of any party, very uncertain."

THE wretches engaged in the infamous coolie trade have been accustomed to take English American ships to China, have them engaged, and then Salvadorian vessels, pack them full of coolies, and send them to Peru. Now the Government of San Salvador has issued proclamation orders to deprive of their papers all vessels in the coolie trade selling under the flag of San Salvador. This noble example is being followed by all the Central and South American States. These attempts to prevent the introduction of another oppressive form of human slavery upon the American continent will have the sympathy of all true men in either hemisphere.

"If anybody had met Christopher Columbus in the middle of the Atlantic, and told him that he was in error, that he was going to the Indies and not to America, which have characterized the action of the administration. He would have been completely disgusted.

A WASHINGTON correspondent learns that a prominent official requests the United States High Commissioners to submit to the Joint Commissioners a proposition for the purchase of all the British territory west of a line to be drawn from the southern end of Hudson's Bay to the northeast side of Lake Superior. If this is favorably received a further proposition will be made for the entire withdrawal of the British flag. From the same "official quarters" whence this comes, the correspondent learns that President Grant gives entire approval to the proposed action on the part of the Commissioners.

EVERY county in Pennsylvania, save Forrest, has by this time, we presume, heard from its candidate for Auditor General. Although somewhat diminutive in terrific war, boasting not a very imposing list, Forrest should not allow her modesty to overcome her native wrath, and thus lose her right. Let her be heard from.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The candidate who, from present appearances, is ahead of all these, is Dr. Stanton, of Beaver. Those who know the gentleman speak in high terms of him.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of all the papers of that city, has become aware of the Tweed-Tammany scheme, and denounces it as it deserves. The other papers utter not a word and make no sign, for what reason most people will not find it difficult to imagine.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Maine, is not so ill as has been represented, which the country will be glad to know.

Mississippi Affairs.

A Memphis dispatch, dated the 15th, says: A resolution was introduced in the Senate at Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday, and adopted, requiring that any senator holding any office national, State, municipal or county office, shall resign it within ten days after the passage of the resolution. Quite a number of members will either have to resign their seats or leave fat offices under the operation of this rule.

Governor Alcorn to-day vetoed the bill repealing the law authorizing him to remove officers. The veto was sustained by a large vote.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal's* special to-night says a number of the leading railroad Presidents are here. Legislators to-day to agree about the access of negroes to cars.

One of the railroad Presidents proposed to furnish separate cars, but the negroes refused. They wanted, and insisted on having, the same cars as whites, to ladies' cars on all roads in the State. Some of the railroad officials objected emphatically.

It is rumored that Governor Alcorn contemplates retiring from public life. He says his children will starve if he remains.

ON the 16th instant the wind on Mount Washington reached a velocity of eighty-eight miles an hour. This is nearly double the velocity of the highest wind ever registered in low altitudes, but is much less than has been noticed several times this season on Mount Washington. A dispatch to the *Boston Journal* from the summit of the mountain says that in taking wind observations the operator would put only a rod or so from the door so as to expose the instrument fully, and then it was necessary to sit down or lie down, for no person could stand for a single moment against such a terrible assault. A perfect shower of ice and fragments of frost work by across the summit, and one is in as much danger as when exposed to a shower of brickbats.

THE Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco is entitled to whatever credit comes from the fact that it projected and carried through the greatest lottery scheme ever known in this country. It has just issued a circular in which it is said that $250,000 was made by the operation, which, we suppose, means the Association from the debt on its building. President Swain, who lent his official, if not his active personal influence, to the lottery, has resigned his office and undergone a fit of deep penitence. He expresses the hope that "the corrupt and demoralizing process by which the institution was saved from the jaws of death, will not be repeated in their state."

OBITUARY.

William Dilworth.

Our columns contain a notice of the death of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Pittsburgh, Mr. William Dilworth. Mr. Dilworth was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came to this city at an early period in his life. Had he survived to the 9th of the coming May he would then have completed his fourscore years; what is still more remarkable in this country, he had occupied the same dwelling from early manhood to his death. Of all men we have ever known, he appeared to have lived up to the spirit of that remarkable prayer of Agur, son of Jakeh, "Give me neither poverty, nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me." In his home, his business, and in all his surroundings, he seemed to be the very spirit of that contentment which arises from a moderate competency—caring nothing for the greater wealth and highest honors after which others aspire.

And we do not believe that the feeling of envy ever found a place in his heart when he found others to have outstripped him in the acquisition of worldly prosperity. And in return he was pre-eminently blessed in all his social, domestic and family relations. Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth, some four years since celebrated their golden wedding, and greeted the largest concourse of friends and their color called upon an old couple in Pittsburgh. Having lived and loved together fifty-four years, she still survives to mourn, as no other heart will mourn, the final separation. A large family of sons and daughters that had grown up around them and gone forth to become the founders of other circles, will to-day meet beneath the old roof to look for the last time upon the countenance of a beloved father.

The financial direction of his active business life he was the junior partner of the old firm of Colhart & Dilworth, master builders of that day. Nearly half a century since the piers of the old Monongahela bridge, still standing, were built by them. Some fifteen years later the same firm built our Court House and jail. Many others of the older and more substantial buildings of an early day were constructed by that same firm. Later in life he was also engaged in the lumber business, and had he been anxious to acquire wealth, his clear business judgment and illustrious, economical habits must have made him a millionaire. He commenced business when Pittsburgh was a small village, and has seen it grow to its present importance. His simple tastes and habits made him indifferent about the wealth and honors so attractive to most men. A moderate competence—the comfort of a rising family and the society of his intimate friends seemed to be all he cared for.

About thirty years ago he was elected to the Legislature from this county, and faithfully served his constituents one session. Public life, however, had no attractions for him, and he declined a reelection. He has probably served oftener by appointment of our courts to locate roads, partition estates of decedents, and matters of that kind, than any other man ever living in this county. The widow and the orphan ever found in him a firm protector of their interests, and the good of the neighborhood and the peace of families were always secured by his action.

On the establishment of the House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, he became one of its managers; was subsequently elected President of that Board, and so continued until the infirmities of age caused him to peremptorily decline a re-election in January. Then, as at every other time, he discharged his duties in that unostentatious, quiet manner so characteristic of him.

In his business life he was a religious man—love to God and love to his neighbor were the main-springs of all his actions. He had been a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church for over forty years, and we learn he became immediately associated with him to do justice to his character in that respect. The writer of this sketch has known him intimately for more than thirty years; has met him in almost every relation in which man can meet man, and although he was not possessed of great wealth, high learning or brilliant talents, yet few men can be found who have done more good in their day and generation. He was a noble, high model Christian gentleman, reproducing in its adaptation to this nineteenth century the virtues of an ancient patriarch. B.

NEW BOOKS.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that within the last half century antiquity has been rediscovered. Even prior to that time the sciences of philology, geography and archæology, for so many centuries the subjects of untiring investigation on the part of innumerable scholars brilliant light has been thrown during the last fifty years. A classical scholar of a hundred years ago now permitted to revisit the earth in full possession of the knowledge with which he left it, would find prolonged studies necessary in order even to understand the terms used by modern specialists of the present day. The recent advance in knowledge concerning the non-classical or so-called barbarous nations of the ancient world has been still more surprising and important. Many valuable illustrations of the statement will at once occur to every well informed reader. In consequence of this opening of antiquity the translations there is supposed to have been no useful literature written in modern languages have ceased to be adequate presentations of their subjects. The outlines or epitomes of those histories, prepared for popular use, and which were in vogue a few years ago, ceased to be satisfactory or to answer their purposes Attempts have frequently been made to supply their defects by mere revision with the necessary additions, and such make-shifts have generally continued to occupy the places which should have been filled with better books. This has been the case particularly in England and in this country, where scholars of great attainments have not considered it beneath their dignity to spend time in the preparation of historical compends. While in Germany, France, and even Italy the schools have long been furnished with beautiful and fifty-three of them agree that the rest asked for would promote the health of the boys and add to their mental vigor. Many of the physicians accompanied their signatures with reasons which have the weight of the testimony of experts. All the petitions respectfully stated" was "that no attendance or studies be required on any Saturday except the one set apart in every month for public exercises." The general opinion of the physicians seems to be with Dr. Ingalls that "it is a step in the right direction," but they also go further and advocate a considerable lessening of the hours for study in school as well as for breaks, and the addition of all study out of school. Carl Both says he would not allow his own child to study more than three hours a day. All agree in referring a large share of the increase of diseases, especially brain and nervous disorders, to the excitation of the powers of the young, and in the words of Dr. E. Chenery, "the number of children breaking down under the prescribed studies seems to call for some reform." More powerful testimony is borne by Dr. E. B. Moore, who says: "I have had two sons complete the Latin School course of instruction, and both had ruined constitutions as a consequence. One she sleeplessness of boarding out, and the other was obliged to leave college without finishing the course, and has never been able to resume his studies. Both are melancholy comments on the overtaxing, exhausting system of instruction pursued in Bedford street. And by Dr. J. B. Treadwell, who says: "Hundreds of pupils of our public schools are ruined in health every year; this I know from personal observations."

Dr. Peter D. Warren's remarks are: "I can see the ill effects on our son, now attending this school, from the long continued drill required in study, without sufficient rest for the body."

Dr. Horatio R. Storer says he graduated at the Latin School himself, but has decided never to send his two boys there under the present management.

The circular is signed by Dr. Peter D. Walsh in these words: "The result is an over-taxed brain, a dwarfed body, a weakened intellect, a variety of diseases, and a premature grave."

We have no wish that can add to the force of this testimony so far as Boston is concerned, but if such things can be true of one of the best conducted schools of the country, it gives small encouragement as to the condition of schools elsewhere. That they are not to have on the word of over four hundred of the best men of Boston. Supposing this subject should be investigated here, what would be the result?

SYSTEMATIC TAXATION.

Commissioner David A. Wells's Report.

Tax Commissioner Wells's report was submitted to the New York Legislature on Thursday. He shows many ways and by numerous cases the following:

First. That State or municipal taxation is now in all States unsystematic, needlessly interfering with industry, uncertain of collection, in many cases oppressive, and often, particularly in New York State, so burdensome as to drive away capital and make many industrial enterprises impossible.

Second. That among the chief causes for these evils in the system of State taxation is the provision made to subject personal property of every kind to taxation.

Third. The attempt to tax personal property has everywhere failed because of evasions of capital; that it has been found a form of taxation more injurious to industry where it was actually levied, but partial, and in all States, and this subject in its bearings could not be collected fairly and generally.

Fourth. That the effects of different and contrary decisions of Courts in different States concerning the place where personal estate may rightly be taxed, is giving rise to intolerable confusion, and

Fifth. He shows the practice of other countries—Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Holland—of not attempting to tax personal estate, and exhibits the important results of such exemption in favor of the industries of such countries against our own, showing, for instance, that the ratio per State and city of New York on the criminate against the building and outfit here of a steamship of 3,000 feet to a fatal degree. Our State and city taxes would be 227-100 per cent. on its whole property or accessible capital, while if the company were English it would pay no local taxes on its property but only a tax on the rental value of its offices, thus, without counting at all the taxes of general Government, our local systems of taxation, and financial legislation in favor of labor-industries of countries against our own, showing, for instance, that the ratio per State and city of New York discri

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, February 18, 1871.

Scarcely any of the prominent journals of the ountry in their comments on Boutwell's funding heme, speak favorably of it, and if he is successs in pleasing the new low interest series of bonds the place of the 5-20 six per cents, he will have the atification of accomplishing the most extraordinary ce of financiering in the history of the country— d that, too, in the face of neral opinion of the press against n. The New York *Times* says, we may as well re- again to the possible contingency of a consider- le portion of the new 5 per cent. United States an of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars, going road in the Spring. We believe that negotiations this sort are in contemplation between the Secre- y of the Treasury and certain bankers, both for ndon and for the Continent. To make them de- nitely successful, the Public Funds must necessa- y approach the market price of gold, from 3 to 4 r cent. nearer than they rule at present. It is ttinently remarked in this connection, that had ngress made National banking free, upon a basis these new bonds deposited to secure circulation, d authorized the Secretary to redeem the five- ntieths with the proceeds of the sale of the new nds it would have to set the refunding process in otion, and would have secured the change—in the se course of a few years—of the whole of the six per nt. debt into an average of four and a-half per cent. bankers were quite willing to take the new bonds, and t apportioned to the States as now, in accordance th the strict theory of "an equal distribution of a currency," the debt would now be in process of funding. By the increase of bank notes and the ecrease of greenbacks, the banks would be gradu- y deprived of the means of nominal redemption greenbacks, and would have to prepare for re- mptions in specie.

—Government bonds were a fraction higher, and e closing prices were the highest of the day. The Southern bond list was more active and gen- ral rates: Choice white wheat, in bbls, 7 25@7 50, acks 7 75@8 00; family brands of wheat, $7 00@7 25 in bbls, bags 25c less; choice Minnesota, for baker's, $7 25; choice Minnesota brands $7 25. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels, $7 25, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 45; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 15.

FEATHERS—Sales five goose feathers No 1 to the trade at sale @ 5; 85c in a small way.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 587 sacks; rye 144 sacks; barley 401 sacks; wheat 500 sacks; corn 403 sacks. We have no change to m ke in prices. Buyers generally are offering lower figures; this, however, has not drawn out sellers, who are not in- clined to give way. We give the ruling of the mar- ket as follows: Red winter $1 50, 1 32@1 25 @ bush; white $1 40@1 45. Oats—holders are firm; sales are reported from depot, in round lots, at 47@48c @ bush, and in a jobbing way from store at 52@55c. Corn—There is a fair demand, with sales mixed shelled in bulk at 65@67c; retail sales at 70c. Rye—The stock is light and 95c @$1 00 is about the range of prices. Barley—sales spring at 80@85c; fall 91@95c. The general impres- sion seems to be that prices will go from lower—being now at the bottom.

GROCERIES—Trade is still active, the greatest de- mand being for sugars and coffees. We quote:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¼c; prime 11¼c; good 10¾@11c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c: A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra C 13¾c; C yellow 13¼@13¾c; Demerara, boxes, white, 15¾@16c.

Syrups—B and B 75c; other honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c@75c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¾c; good 18¼@18½c; fair 18c; ordinary 17½c; mixed in papers 17c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c; common 50c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—ales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY—Baled at $14@16 per ton; wagon, $12@17.

HIDES—Regular sales at 5@5½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $6 25 for nearl; Hominy—Sales at $4 50@4 75 @ bbl.

HIDES—There is a fair inquiry, with regu- lar sales at the following figures: Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butch- ers (cow and steer) 10c; green salted kip 14@ 16; do calf 16@17c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 21@23c @ lb.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 25 @ bbl. Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c.

Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 @ gal- lon.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings $1 60@1 75 @ cwt.

POTTERY—Dressed chickens 12@13c @ lb; turkeys 16@18c @ lb.

POTATOES—Sales from first hands at $1 15@1 20 @ bush; store $1 25@1 30.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR—Market is firm at $5 75@6 00 @ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ @ $2 00; 1 lb $3 00 per dozen.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@5 @ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is quite an active inquiry for seeds; cloverseed selling in lots at @6 75@7 00; timothy, @6 00@6 25 per bush; flaxseed, $2 10.

SOAP—Sales at @6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Rabbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 9c; family, 8½c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; bal'soda 3½c @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¼@8½c @ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales by the barrel at $2 00; bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 00; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 2½@3c @ lb.

WINES and LIQUORS—Market quiet and prices firm. We quote:

Pure grain alcohol 188 @ cent., @ gallon. $1 80@1 85

Pure grain cologne spirits, 188 @ cent..... 1 85@1 90

Littell & Mechling's "M," whisky..... 5 00

Copper distillery "Monongahela" whisky, 100 @ cent. 1 50

Pure rye whisky, 1 year old, 100 @ cent..... 1 70

Pure rye whisky, 2 years old, 100 @ cent.. 1 75@1 80

Pure rye whisky, 3 years old, 100 @ cent.. 2 75@2 00

Pure rye whisky, 4 years old, 100 @ cent.. 2 00@2 25

Domestic brandy, proof..... 2 50@2 75

Peach brandy, proof..... 2 25@2 50

Apple brandy, proof..... 2 25@2 50

Cherry brandy, proof..... 1 50@2 75

Catawba wine..... 1 75@2 00

Sherry wine, "Vallette"..... 1 75@2 00

Sherry wine, "Crown"..... 2 25@2 75

St. Croix rum..... 4 25@4 00

Jamaica rum..... 4 25@4 00

New England rum..... 1 65@2 00

Port wine..... 1 50@2 00

Port wine, "Crown"..... 2 25@2 75

Domestic gin..... 1 50@2 00

Foreign gin..... 4 50@6 00

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REMARKS.

We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Martin for the follow- ing arrivals of stock for the week ending February 18, 1871: Cattle 204 cars. Hogs 80 cars. Sheep 110 cars. Horses 35 cars. Mules 15 cars. This is an in- crease of 72 cars over the arrivals of the preceeding week, a decrease of eight cars of hogs, and an in- crease of 20 cars of sheep.

Cattle.

The cattle market for the week is over, none sold to-day, and the yards owing to the inclemency of the weather are entirely deserted. Seven loads of cattle remain in the yards unsold, and will be held over for next week's market. The arrivals at New York for the week were 6,999 head, and a bad market was experienced there on Friday; prices lower and declining, the mar- ket closing weak with a declining mould. At Chicago the run was heavy and prices lower, with heavy ship- ments East, and we do not look for any improvement in the market here next week. Lent commences soon, and this will also have a tendency to make the market bad. Below find quotations which are merely nominal:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 steer, $6 75@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,500, $6 25@6 50; common to good, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,00 $4 25 @5 50.

Hogs.

The run of Hogs light to-day, but none are selling and quotations nominal. Extra Philadelphia $8 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 25; good to prime New York, 190 to 220, $7 65 to $7 90; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 25@7 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day were five loads, but none are selling, and all will be held over till next week. The following were the closing rates:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4¾@5c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4¼@4½c; poor to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3½@3¾c; foot rot and calawags, by the head, $1 25@1 50.

IRON MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA.

February 18.—Iron—The market for pig iron con- tinues unsettled, and the views of holders and pur- chasers vary widely. The coal strike promises to continue and will, it is expected, through the com- bined efforts of operators, carrying coke and blast furnace companies, result in the destruction of W. B. A., as an association controlling wages. With this view, consumers look for cheaper coal and iron. Against this is the fact that over twelve furnaces are out of blast in the Lehigh region, and the entire Schuylkill now producing interest will be stopped by March 1st, if not sooner. Furnace com- panies cannot contract for future deliveries with this state of affairs, and stocks are held, therefore, in con- siderable if not advancing. We quote No. 1 Foun- dry at $40@41 @ ton; No. 2 at $38@39; Gray forge at $32, and white and mottled at $28@36.

Manufactured Iron—Bar has been advanced to $75 @ ton for best makes. Rails command $68@70, with sales of considerable lots to home roads. Old rails are without change. Sales of 2,000 to 3,000 tons spot and to arrive. Scrap is more sought, at $40 for No. 1 wrought.

Messrs. E. Fallow & Co.'s annual Liverpool *Iron Circular* says: "The iron trade continues to make rapid strides, and is every year increasing in magni- tude and importance. In 1861 the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom was a little under 4,000,- 000 tons, while in 1870 we estimate it would not be less than 6,000,000 tons. The large discoveries of iron ore in the northwest and northeast of Wales in England have during the last few years given a new impetus to the trade, and so far as these districts are concerned, in those and other dis- tricts. Up to the breaking out of the war on the Continent there was an active and satisfactory trade to that quarter. The immediate effect of the com- mencement of hostilities was most manifest in the prices of pig iron and rails, the former on account of the wild speculation which prevailed at the time, and the latter through the suspension of large Rus- sian and American orders. Notwithstanding these untoward events, the home trade of the country has been exceptionally good, while the exports are far in excess of those of 1869, which was the largest on record. The increase, however, is entirely under the head of rails. According to the Board of Trade re- turns, the exports of rails for ten months, ending 31st October, 1870, were 931,991 tons, against 780,619 tons during the corresponding period of 1869. Of this quantity the United States took 341,629 tons, Russia 204,005 tons, and India 140,825 tons.

Scotch pig sells at $50@52 @ ton.

Rooms move slowly.

Nails are firm at $4 40, which is the price fixed by the Nail Manufacturers' Association for the current month.

Anchors and chains are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c @ lb.

NEW YORK.

February 18.—Scotch pig continues inactive, the trade purchasing only as their wants compel, and prices are irregular and nominal—the sales are 200 tons Glengarnock at $30; 200 do at a shade less, and 100 do [illegible] private terms. American iron re- mains quiet but steady at $30 to $31 for No. 1, and $28 to $29 for No. 2, a slight advance on former rates. There has been a little more inquiry for new English rails, and to notice sales of 5,000 tons at New Orleans delivery on private terms—American rails are steady at $56 to $72 at the works in Pennsylvania. The market for refined bar is yet without movement, and prices are nominally steady. It is reported that the railroads from the coal regions have put up their rates largely, enhancing the price of coal so materi- ally, that the number of furnaces now out of blast (15 to 20) is likely to be increased, and the market for bar is consequently firmer in Philadelphia.

Pig, Scotch No 1, [illegible]	$25	@	32
Pig, American, No 1	30	@	31
Pig, American, No 2	27	@	28
Pig, American forge	27	@	28
Bar, Refined English and American	[illegible]	@	78
Lar, Swedes, assorted sizes (gold)	85	@	90

—*Price Current.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull and declined ½@¾c; closed quiet at $1 21¾@1 22 cash, and $1 12¾@1 21¾ seller March.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull and a shade lower; closed at 50 @50¾c.

OATS—No 2 dull and weak; closed at 47¾@48c.

RYE—No 2 steady at 96c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominally 75@76c.

BROOMCORN—Dull at 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork closed at $21 75 cash, and seller March; $20 75@21 00 seller April. Lard 12¼@12½c. Green shoulders, $7 75@8 00; sugar cured, [illegible]. Dressed closed firm at $8 45@8 50; live quiet at $8 50@8 75; receipts 4,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Quiet.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged middling upland 16¾c. Flour dull and declined; su- perfine western and State $5 25@6 15; common to good extra $6 20@7 00; choice do $7 05@7 25. St. Louis $6 25@ 7 75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat quiet and declined to 92@93c. Wheat opened dull but closed active and firm; sales 25,000 bush; Chicago spring $1 20@1 21; Milwaukee club $1 23@1 24; winter red western $1 26@1 27; amber Ohio $1 30@1 31; California $1 32@1 33; Oregon $1 32@1 33c. Wool firm; sales 50,000 bush; Chicago $1 16; delivered $1 17; California 92@93c. Hay quiet. State hops $@12c; western 6@8c. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Sugar firm; Cuba 8¼@8½c. Molasses—New Orleans [illegible]c; Cuba 57@58c. Petroleum dull; refined $15 [illegible]. Pork—new heavy at $22 [illegible]; old at $21 50; prime $19 50; prime mess new $22 50. Lard, April $12 62½. Beef dull; [illegible]. Tallow steady at 9¼@9½c. Butter steady; [illegible]. Cheese dull; [

HE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR SUMNER'S ILLNESS

His Physician Orders Rest of Mind and Body—Debate on the McGarrahan Reports in the House—Result of the Matter in Doubt, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1871.

Illness of Senator Sumner.

The illness of Senator Sumner is not necessarily dangerous, but is a warning that he must give himself some relaxation. During the session he has labored without rest. Last Wednesday he was attacked with acute pains in his breast and left arm. During the next night he was unable to sleep as usual, and Thursday was suffering with a severe headache, notwithstanding which he went to the Capitol and was in his seat until three o'clock, when he gave up and returned home. Next day he was better, and was again in his seat. During Friday evening he seemed to be entirely free from suffering, and supposed the attack had passed. Saturday, however, he was again attacked with acute paroxysms, so alarming that he made no attempt to go to the Capitol, but called in his physician, Dr. Bliss, who injected morphine under the skin in the locality of the pain which gave some relief. The Senator has kept his room constantly since, and sees only intimate friends. This attack is of the same nature as the one experienced by him in Paris while under treatment for injuries inflicted by Brooks, of South Carolina, and is known to the faculty as angus pectora—neuralgia of the heart. The Senator is advised that the necessity of immediate rest of mind and body is imperative, and that a continuance of the strain to which both have been of late subjected is perilous.

The McGarrahan Swindle.

The debate yesterday on the various reports of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim, scarcely met the expectations in the matter of interest. The speeches which attracted most attention were that of Beck, of Kentucky, in support of the claim, and that of General Butler, criticising unfavorably the action of the former Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Cook, of the minority of the committee, offered an amendment to the resolution of the majority, authorizing the survey and sale to actual settlers of the lands comprised in the alleged Panoche grant. To this Peters, of the majority, offered an amendment to secure the rights of the settlers and miners, which Eldridge and others claimed would, if adopted, give the land to the New Idria Company. The previous question was ordered, and the House adjourned. The matter will come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Mr. Peters has given half the hour at his disposal to Bingham, who leads the minority. The ultimate decision of the House it would be rash to predict, as on some of the various issues presented, there is apparently a very even division of opinion.

THE TARIFF.

New England Organizing a Raid.

The Reduction of the Duty on Iron, Steel, Coal, Wool, Lumber and Salt the Object.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1871.

The movement here to secure a reduction of the tariff on wool, iron and salt becomes stronger each succeeding day as the present session draws toward its close. Mr. Asper, of Missouri, whose speech and bill on that subject have attracted some attention, is in constant receipt of letters urging modifications of the present tariff on these articles. A private letter received to-day from a most prominent woolen manufacturer in New England states: "Land in England is two thousand dollars per acre; in Ohio, one hundred; wool pays a profit in England at twenty-five cents per pound, while at fifty cents in Ohio it is only sheep," and asks if Congress can afford no remedy. Recently a long petition from New England manufactures, composed of machinists, foundrymen and woolen manufacturers, has been presented to Congress, in which they set forth as their grievances the duties on lumber, coal, wood, iron and steel, and praying that the same may be abolished or materially modified. As to wool the petition sets forth that foreign wool, which is needed to mix with domestic wool to perfect cloths manufactured here, at this time pays a duty of 110 per cent., whilst cloths made from imported wool pay a duty of from thirty-eight to fifty per cent. only. Coarse wool is also admitted under a duty of three cents per pound, or twenty-five per cent., while cloths manufactured therefrom are subject to a duty of 118 per cent., and carpets and blankets made of the wool are protected by a duty of from 60 to 140 per cent. To this cause is attributed both the decline in wool raising and manufacture in this country, and the petitioners ask that it may be remedied. Parties here state that thousands of manufacturers are in this movement, and it is stated that every New England State Legislature will have instructions here before the close of the present session. On Tuesday next Mr. Asper is going before the Committee of Ways and Means, to urge favorable action on his bill, and he will be backed by Seth B. Hunt, Thomas Harris and Mr. Spaulding, three of the best wool growing men in the country. It is believed that the bill will meet a favorable report. Mr. Asper says if the committee fail to report the bill back for action, that he will try a vote in the House under a suspension of the rules, and in this way see who is in favor of continuing unnecessary burdens.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Special Messenger from General Sickles to Washington.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, February 19.—A. A. Odie, Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, has arrived in London with dispatches from General Sickles, on a special mission to Washington, whence he sailed Saturday. The dispatches are understood to contain information of the entire and satisfactory settlement of all American claims arising out of the Cuban war, and all controversies existing on the subject of purchase is not mooted, but it is thought Spain is now better disposed to treat on that subject consideration.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 19.—The Idaho arrived yesterday.

NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

The Bodies of Engineer Simmons and the Stranger Recovered, &c., &c.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 19.—E. R Laine, a New York driver, made a descent at the wreck this morning, and brought up the bodies of Doc. Simmons, engineer of the express train, and the stranger engineer who was with him. From papers and letters found on the person of the latter, his name is ascertained to be a James Humphreys, of Carnanssville, Pa. The lower part of his body was badly mutilated. The body of Doc. Simmons did not appear to be much hurt. There was a cut under the right ear, one on the side and one in the chin, neither of them visible when taken from the water, but discovered when the body was washed. The remains of both were neatly coffined this afternoon, when the undertaker's room was thrown open to the public and throngs of men, women and children filed by the coffins. The bodies will be taken to New York in the morning. This makes twenty-two bodies in all that have been recovered, and it is thought there are no more. Tomorrow the diver will make another descent to bring up, if possible, the sunken baggage and express matter.

MEXICO.

A Prussian Vessel Captures Two Rebel Ships—Rupture in the Church Party—Fight Between the French and Germans—Stupendous Frauds.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 12.—A Prussian corvette has captured two rich French prizes in the Pacific.

A schism has occurred in the church party, in consequence of the acceptance by a large part of the party of the liberal principles of the Constitution of 1857.

A riot occurred in the capital on the 6th inst., between French and Germans, in which a several of both parties and a number of Mexican spectators were wounded and many arrested. The disturbance was caused by the display for the first time of the new German Imperial flag.

An extra session of Congress will assemble March 10th, and will attempt to pass a law declaring Juarez ineligible for re-election.

Stupendous frauds are charged upon the Treasurer General, who is held responsible for a deficiency of five million dollars. He demanded an investigation, but under the pretense of illness the investigation has been postponed. It is rumored that Romero has made a million by this defalcation.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A wild Texan steer, supposed to have escaped from a slaughter house in Cincinnati, appeared in the streets yesterday morning and attacked several persons, and was finally killed with muskets by the police. Mrs. Mary Fay and James D. Key, both aged, were seriously hurt by the enraged animal.

The Chinese at San Francisco celebrated their New Year yesterday.

The Japanese Minister and suite left San Francisco for Washington yesterday morning.

The Australia, from Glasgow, and the Virginia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The lower House of the Arkansas Legislature on Saturday adopted articles of impeachment of Chief Justice McClure.

A Havana dispatch says: One thousand persons presented themselves for surrender at Puerto Principe in one day, and four hundred persons surrender daily in the Eastern Department.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—River twenty-two feet six inches; about stationary, with seventy-nine feet six inches bridge space. Arrived—Alaska, New Orleans; Kate Putnam, do. Departed—Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—River risen nine inches, with half an inch on bluff, and will probably rise four feet on the falls to-morrow evening. Clear and pleasant. Mercury from 30 to 40. Arrived—Minnesota, Memphis. The A. J. Baker passed up to Mount her tow. The Fearless and barges are at Sand Island awaiting a rise.

LOUISVILLE, February 19, 6 P. M.—River rose ten inches. Clear; mercury fifty-two degrees.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 19.—Port list to-day: W. R. Brown, St. Louis to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Tigress, New Orleans to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Kate Bell, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; Northwester, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Kate Kinney, Louisville to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; General Anderson, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 2 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Alice Dean, Cincinnati to Memphis, 2 P. M.; Argosy, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Mt. Adams, Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; A. J. Baker, Wabash, Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Fleetwing